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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 7, 1857. NO. 29.

Original Poetry.

For the Globe.

Lines suggested by seeing a "Winter Scene," painted by Miss M. S. WILSON.

THE LOST TRAVELLER.

Chilled with the north winds piercing blast,
A traveller urged his tired steed,
Thinking each mile would bring at last,
A respite to his long tried speed.
While from Katahdin's snow cap'd crest,
The howling winds swept down abreast:
Or played among the lofty pines,
Like demons filled with maddening wines;
The sun had run his wonted race,
And dreary night came on apace;
The moon looked forth among the stars,
Broad as the shield of warlike Mars:
And yet the traveller onward rode,
But found, alas! no kind abode;
With every blast an icy dart,
Seemed piercing to his freezing heart;
The storm's wild shriek, the wind's low sigh,
All whispered to him, "thou must die."
He felt it in his shortening breath,
And knew, alas! that this was death.
While louder still the wild winds blow,
Ah! see he falls upon the snow.
He dreams of home: O! joy he sees,
His prattling boy haste to his knees;
His lovely daughter lisps his name,
And asks why thus so late he came;
He clasps his wife in close embrace,
And feels her kiss upon his face.
The scene changes: and again,
He grasps his Selim's flowing mane,
Mounts and calls his faithful Tray,
And to the forest hastes away;
Follows the trail of the antlered deer,
Or bids his hound to bring them near.
'Tis past! thy dream of home is o'er,
Thine eyes shall see thy boy no more;
No more thy wife's warm honeyed kiss,
Thy soul shall thrill with love's sweet bliss;
Alas! no loving daughter now,
Shall wipe the cold damp from thy brow.
Ah! see his noble wearied steed,
Bend o'er him in his hour of need,
Utters a shrill and piercing neigh,
Then views his master in dismay.
His faithful dog crouched by his side,
Sends forth his wailings far and wide,
For round his master, snow and sleet,
Are weaving fast a winding sheet.

ALEXANDRIA, Pa. B.

A Select Story.

From Dickens' "Household Words."

A CURE FOR ENNUI.

It was ten in the morning, and I had just risen, when Dr. Elliot entered my apartment. "Ah! doctor," said I, in a feeble voice, "you see a poor young man who is fast going to the grave. I am surrounded by everything that wealth can purchase, but at twenty-five years of age, have lost all sense of enjoyment. My existence is a burden, and I only desire death. I have consulted the most eminent physicians in London, but they can do nothing for me."

"They were right," replied the doctor, abruptly.

"Then must I die?"

"Yes, undoubtedly, when you are eighty years old."

"Heavens! do you know a remedy?"

"Perhaps, perhaps. Let me see, Sir Thomas, have you abused the pleasures which youth and fortune have procured for you?"

"I have used them, but never abused them."

"What are your first thoughts upon awakening?"

"Vague and undefined."

"Have you ever been in love?"

"Alas! I have no strength to love or hate."

"Do you like the theatre?"

"It is a bore."

"Do you like the pleasures of the table?"

"I have no appetite."

"Do you enjoy the beauties of nature?"

"I only see clouds and shadows."

"You are very sick; but not incurable."

"Do you believe it?"

"I know it; but you must make a great sacrifice."

"What is that?"

"You must renounce your country, your friends, and the use of your fortune. You must forget you are Sir Thomas Wentworth, and the immense wealth you posess. You must go to Switzerland, taking with you only a hundred guineas to buy some goats and a little cabin. You must live there for a year, breathing the pure mountain air, and laboring with the sweat of your brow to gain an existence, which all the diamonds of the Indies cannot purchase."

"You forget; I cannot travel—I have no strength."

"It will return. There exists in society a class of men among whom your malady is extremely rare. These are the poor; in their ranks you must mingle. Depart, then, as soon as possible. Return in a year, and you will return cured. There is but one plank between you and shipwreck; renounce it, and you are a dead man."

So saying he took his hat, and politely wishing me a pleasant journey departed.

I deliberated upon his advice, and concluded to follow it. To my steward I gave directions concering my affairs, and the next day embarked from Dover, without acquainting a person of the object of my journey, or my destination.

I supported the fatigue of traveling better than I anticipated, although I gave up all hopes of ever looking upon my country or or kindred again.

After a journey of three weeks the snowy summits of the Alps rose before me. At this sight I was seized with a profound sadness, and I felt sure that I should never leave them alive. I arrived at Berne in dejection of spirits, and remained there two days to make my arrangements, and finally decided upon the valley of Lauterbrunn for my habitation. I rose at six, took a guide, and began my march; but the grand and imposing scenes of nature were not in harmony with my physical strength, and what to others would have been a source of unbounded pleasure, was to me a suffering. We stopped for the night in the valley of Grindenwold, and in the morning, for the first time in many months, I had a good appetite.

At sunset, I arrived at my destination, and entering the first house, I asked the hospitality of the inmates, which was cheerfully accorded me. In the morning I assumed a shepherd's dress, and left the friendly roof, not to enjoy the charms of nature, but to indulge in my own sad reflections.

I had taken but a few steps when I heard the sound of music, and the village rapidly filled with people to attend divine service.—The crowd proceeded towards the church, and awaited the entrance of the pastor, a venerable man, inspiring respect and esteem. Hardly were the services concluded, when the flutes and hautboys were heard anew, and a young man and woman knelt before the altar and received the nuptial benediction.—Happiness and gaiety shone in all faces. I glanced towards the seat occupied by the young girls of the valley, and observed one with her eyes fixed upon me. Her beauty was more delicate and noble than that of her companions, and occasionally a tear would steal from beneath her eyelashes. Her sadness gave her an additional charm in my eyes: "Like me, she is unhappy," I said; "but happiness will soon smile upon her, while with me death only will put an end to my misery."

Next followed a ball, and two hundred young people danced merrily to the sound of the same instruments we had heard in the church. Seeing a strange young shepherd reclining in the shade of an ancient pine, some of the dancers approached and invited me to join in their amusement; but I declined, and they abandoned me to my own reflections. The young girl with whose beauty I had been so struck was not among the gay throng; she had disappeared immediately upon leaving the church.

After the rustic ball, the girls, hand in hand, singing gaily as they went, advanced to the foot of a high hill, whose summit was covered with ice. All at once they started and rushed full speed up the slippery eminence. They seemed like a troop of angels ascending to heaven. But what was my terror when they began to descend in the same rapid and perilous manner. With great speed they came springing down the declivity, their hair unbound and floating in the wind, while their lovers at the base of the hill, with their arms extended, received them with innumerable kisses.

"Happy shepherds!" I exclaimed, "how I envy you!"

Upon arriving at the house, I learned that my guide had purchased for me a flock of a dozen goats, and a little cabin upon one of the neighboring mountains. The transaction had consumed almost all my money, and if I wished to live, I must labor like my new companions, no richer than any of them.

My dwelling was neat, and furnished with everything necessary for comfort—a bench, a table, and a bed, a little hard to be sure, but soft enough for the robust limbs of a tired shepherd.

My first few days were frightful. The isolation in which I lived, the coarse fare, to which I was unaccustomed, the violent exercise in following my goats over steep rocks and precipices, all combined to drive me to despair. Soon I had not strength to leave my cabin; a burning feaver consumed me, and my senses were lost in delirium. I remained ten days hovering between life and health. Sometimes believing myself in my own country, sometimes I seemed to see at my bedside the young girl whom I met at church, but her sweet face was soon obliterated by others.

Finally, after a lethargic sleep, my reason returned, I inquired, "Where am I?" A voice replied, "He is saved!" I opened my eyes and perceived two females, one of middle age, who had uttered the exclamation; but the other fresh as spring, and beautiful as a new born flower, gazed at me in silence.—"These are the two angels," I said, in my own language, "that have saved my life."—My words they could not understand, but my sentiments, I am sure they did.

Marie and Laura, as they were called in the valley, were beloved by all the inhabitants of Lauterbrunn. They delighted in good deeds and often climbed the mountains to carry assistance to sick cottagers. Their dwelling was not far from mine, and as soon as they learned of my illness they hastened to tend me. Thanks to their care, I recovered, and became a frequent visitor at their cottage. Gratitude made it a duty, and love made it a necessity.

I applied myself diligently to the study of their language, and, with Marie and Laura, for instructors, I soon acquired great proficiency in it, and could converse freely with the shepherds upon the mountains. Obliged, like them, to earn my own living, I soon began to value my hard earned necessaries, and to forget the existence of luxuries. After a hard day's work, I thoroughly enjoyed my evening meal of coarse bread and goat's milk. My sleep was peaceful, and visions of Laura danced through my dreams.

I suppose that Marie and Laura were natives of Lauterbrunn. They wore the costumes and spoke the language of the country; but I could not but observe a marked difference between their manners and those of the simple Swiss shepherdess. The latter possessed a charming naturalness, and at the same time an air of rusticity; Marie and Laura possessed the same naturalness, but a high-bred refinement and cultivation with it. They were calculated to adorn any station, however exalted.

In the meantime, ativity and the pure air of the mountains, accomplished miracles in my behalf. I could climb the steepest rocks, and the most slippery paths. I pursued the chamois into almost inaccessible retreats, and leaping a frightful chasm was a mere amusement. After being so feeble, I rejoiced in my strength, and acquired a wonderful vitality and energy.

One day I reached the summit of the Scheldeg and contemplated the scene around me—high rocks, steep precipices, apparently bottomless abysses; while far, far beneath me, lay in miniature, the smiling valleys of Tautarbrunn and Grindenwold. A few light clouds hovered down the horizon, and looked like floating mountains.

I was lost in admiration at the glorious scene, when suddenly a terrible noise, like thunder reverberated through the mountains. This fearful sound increased, and a thousand echoes repeated it. I, safely out of the reach of the avalanches, began to ascend with great rapidity, when I heard a piercing cry, and upon a neighboring eminence, a young woman stretching her arms imploringly towards me. I flew towards her, and received the unfortunate girl fainting in my arms; I bore her from the dangerous spot. One moment more, and I should have been too late. It was Laura, and no other than Laura, whom I had rescued from death. I felt myself endowed with new strength, and carried her in my arms without perceiving the weight of my precious burden. I dashed down the mountain with the agility of a chamois, never stoping to breathe until I reached the dwelling of Marie.

Laura, tempted by the serenity of the atmosphere, had ventured upon the mountain to collect some plants, and was surprised by the avalanche in the midst of her occupation. After this day I assumed the entire charge of Marie and Laura. On Sundays and fete days, I escorted them to the village, and joined in the dance with the young people upon the green. These were the happiest moments of my life, for I asked of heaven no greater felicity, than that of seeing Laura every day.

In the meantime my year of exile had nearly expiried. My health was entirely reestablished, and to my expectations of death had succeeded all the hope of friendship and love. I thought of my friends at home, but could not decide to leave a country to which I was indebted for the greatest of all benefits, health; and besides, how could I abandon Laura; I could more easily have renounced life.

The principal events of our existence are independent of our will. Our designs are at the mercy of circumstances, like a leaf at the sport of the wind. I entered one evening the cottage of my neighbors, and found them both in tears, Marie weeping in the arms of Laura, and saying—

"Oh! my daughter what will become of us? Where shall we take refuge? If I were alone, I could drag through the few days remaining to me, but I cannot see you suffer."

"Do not despair, my dear mother," said Laura; "I am well, and can work and support us both until that happy day shall come, which will restore us to our country and rights. Be consoled then, and do not be unhappy about my welfare."

This scene made so deep an impression upon me, that I was no longer master of myself, and entreated them to acquaint me with their misfortunes, and I would shed my last drop of blood in their cause.

Laura burst into tears and exclaimed, "Soon we must part forever."

"Forever Laura? ah! I would rather die a hundred times. No, I will only abandon you with life."

"It is necessary," she continued: "Heaven and man have decided, and we must separate. We are compelled to fly from the peaceful country where I had just begun to know happiness. I confess it before God, you are the only person here I regret leaving."

At these words I fell upon my knees before her, and pressing her hand to my lips, exclaimed, not knowing what I said: "Laura, I will follow you everywhere—your destiny shall be mine. I here swear to love you eternally."

"Stop," said Marie, stepping between us, "Tom, my daughter never can be yours.—The rank our families occupied in France forbids it. Would to heaven we had been born in this smiling valley, where the same fortune, the same education, would have made us equal. But it is not so. Laura is the daughter of the Count de Blanville. The blood which flows in her veins is illustrious. She cannot dishonor it by allying herself with a poor shepherd. Misfortunes attendant upon a terrible revolution have expatriated us, and deprived us of our estate. M. de Blanville was massacred before my eyes, and I escaped from France—not that I cared for my own life, but to save my daughter from the axe of the executioner. I believed that in this retired part of Switzerland I had secured a peaceful retreat, where the storm could no longer break upon us; but I was deceived. A decree from the Republic of Berne, commands all French emigrants to quit Switzerland, and allows them but three days to seek another asylum. Alas! in what part of the world can we find a shelter from our persecutors?"

At these words she burst into a torrent of tears. I approached her respectfully, and said:

"The poor Tom is not worthy of being the husband of Laura, but whatever may be the place of your new exile, do not forget one who will never forget you."

I left the cottage, not trusting myself to look again at Laura. The next morning at sunrise, I started for Berne, where business detained me for two days. Immediately upon my return, I called at the cottage of Madame de Blanville, to renew my offers of assistance and to say farewell.

Laura looked pale and sad, but her mother greeted me with a face radiant with joy, and showed me a letter just received from Berne. It was as follows:

MADAME:—A man to whom you have unconsciously rendered a most important service, has just become apprised of your cruel situation. Permit him to offer you an asylum in his country. Depart at once for London; inquire there for the residence of Sir Thomas Wentworth: his house is at your service, and you will there receive every attention and respect that a son can offer the dearest parents.

I am, madame, very respectfully,
THOS. WENTWORTH.

"It is from Heaven," cried Madame de Blanville. "How could I ever doubt the goodness of Providence. I have tried in vain to recall that Sir Thomas Wentworth, but I am sure this is the first time I ever heard his name. There is something very extraordinary about it; what do you think of it, Tom? What do you advise us to do?"

"If you would deign, madame, to take counsel from a shepherd, you will accept the offer of Sir Thomas Wentworth. Circumstances are pressing and haste required. He can have no motive for deceiving you, and I believe him an honest man; and an honest man always regards his promises."

"But we do not know him."

"When you see him you may recognize him, and if you have forgotten the service you have rendered him, it is very plain that he has not."

During this scene I glanced at Laura. She did not partake of the joy of her mother, but was wrapt in melancholy. I approached her, and taking her hand, said:

"Oh, Laura, how happy is Sir Thomas, he can offer you an asylum and console you."

"Console me! ah, Tom, the death of my father and our separation are misfortunes for which I can never be consoled."

The next day, Madame de Blanville and Laura left the valley. The instant of their departure was the signal for mine. We took different routes. They dared not pass through France, but made a circuitous tour through Germany and Holland. I, not fearing the axe of the executioner, and desirous of returning as soon as possible, passed directly through France, and was soon in England, and awaiting with an indescribable impatience the moment when I could welcome the two beings so dear to me.

One morning I was alone in my library, thinking of Laura, and bitterly regretting that I had ever lost sight of her, when my servant announced the arrival of two strangers.

When I entered the drawing-room, Madame and Mademoiselle de Blanville approached me with grace and dignity. The eyes of Laura were modestly cast down, but I noticed traces of sadness upon her brow. Her mother's anxiety of mind, my change of costume, and the luxuries by which I was surrounded, all prevented her recognition of me. She placed in my hands the letter she had received from Berne. I took it, and pretended to read it.

"Yes, Madame, it is I who offer you an asylum. My house, my fortune, my life, all that I possess, is yours. I promise you the respect, the attention of a son, for the most tender of parents. I will keep my word, even if your daughter should refuse to unite her fate to that of the poor shepherd Tom."

At these words a vivid flush mantled upon the cheeks of the young girl. She raised her astonished eyes, and cried:

"Good God! it is Tom! Tom himself!"

Her surprise, that of Madame de Blanville, and my transports of joy, prevent me from describing the scene that ensued. I can only leave it to the imagination of the reader.

In a few days, Laura became Lady Wentworth, and for three years I have been the happiest of husbands. Everything is bright about me, all nature is smiling, and every day I thank Heaven for having preserved an existence so filled with charms. To Dr. Elliot, I am indebted for all my felicity. With agreeable duties and pleasures, my whole time is occupied, and I have not experienced a moment of ennui since my departure for Switzerland.

Matrimonial Misery.

We commend the following communication of a fair correspondent to the attention of the old and young of both sexes—to some for edification to others reproof:

A correspondent of one of your cotemporaries having treated this subject in a powerful, but, as I deem, one-sided matter, I propose to offer my views in relation to the matter.

Admitting the general fact that very many, if not the majority of marriages are unhappy, we dispute the proposition that this unhappiness is usually the cause of the husband; and most women are, when first married, soft, pliable creatures to be moulded to good or ill by the master hand of the husband, and that most men, by their bad treatment, pervert the nature of their wives, and thus introduce domestic discord. The fact is, that both are partly to blame, and society more than either. Marriages are unhappy because neither men or women are so educated as to make it otherwise. Among the causes of this unhappiness may be reckoned the haste with which matrimony is sometimes entered upon; the man led blindly on by his feelings, and the woman snatching at the offer lest she may never get another, without the least regard to fitness, affection, or any other worthy motive. In such marriages, the love which is all on one side—that of the husband—soon dies away; and when the ardor of the honeymoon is over, the wife must be content with civility in public and indifference in private, for the rest of her life. Verily, she gets her reward, and has no right to complain.

Another source of matrimonial happiness is the fact that people generally do not marry young enough. Men are deterred by an exaggerated idea of the expenses of maintaining a family, and women postpone it until they can "better themselves" pecuniarily. The former waste their youth and means in drinking and dissipation, and the latter fritter away their affections in idle flirtations.—How can we expect a man who has forgotten, if he ever felt it, the respect inspired by the gentle virtues of a mother, or a sister; who has carefully avoided the refining influences of virtuous female society, and lost by unworthy association the power of appreciating it; and who is incapable of enjoying any pleasures but those of the grossest sort, to resign his precious liberty, forego his cherished amusements, and in short, to sacrifice his selfishness on the altar of domestic happiness? And how can we expect a young lady fed on flattery, accomplished in ignorance, doating on jewelry, despising work as degrading, unable to comb her own hair, and regarding man as a gold producing-machine, to give up her accustomed gratifications, and occupy herself with the petty details of housekeeping? No "we cannot gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles."

The notion that it is imprudent for very young persons to marry, is totally fallacious. Experience has proved this in innumerable cases. As soon as a young man is able to support himself, he is able to support a wife, and the sooner he takes one the better. Let him select a sensible young woman, suited to himself in age, disposition and circumstances, win her and marry her; and if they are not happy nothing on earth could make them so. One instance: Edward married at twenty-one the girl of his choice, Maria. He was a poor clerk; she had no dowry but good sense and a loving heart. They commenced housekeeping on the humblest scale; but love and the sunny cheerfulness of youth enriched poverty itself, while the grace and neatness of the wife threw a halo of refinement around their humble home. Industry and frugality which never descended to meanness, increased their worldly goods, until by degrees they rose to affluence. After fifteen years of wedlock, their affection is as warm as it was in the flush of youth; and the husband prizes the kiss which sweetens his departure, and the smile which welcomes his return, as highly as when they were bestowed by the blushing bride.

Such might have been the history of hundreds of surly, selfish old bachelors, and sour, snappish old maids, if they had only been more wise and less prudent. Such might have been the history of hundreds of jarring couples, if, instead of waiting for a noontide sky and freight, they had, with suitable partners, launched their bark on the unknown sea of Matrimony, in the morning of life, with love for a cargo and hope for a helm.

Another cause of matrimonial unhappiness among people who are moderately attached, and might have been moderately happy if they did not expect too much of each other, is the fact that wives are too exacting. They don't know what is best for them when they insist upon hearing exactly what detained the husband beyond his usual time. It is perhaps much more conducive to their happiness not to know. When a husband returns in the evening or at night, fatigued with business or pleasure, he does not feel disposed to entertain himself by "confiding" to his wife. If it were necessary to enlighten her, no doubt he would do so; and when he volunteers no information about his business, her wisest course is not to task his invention by asking him questions. In order that the matrimonial machine should work well, it is necessary that the wife should entertain the most unwavering confidence in the moral rectitude of her husband. Anything calculated to shake this confidence must tend to diminish the happiness of both; wherefore it has been said "A woman's greatest happiness is to be most carefully deceived."

Many other cases of matrimonial misery might be cited, all tending to show that the blame does not rest entirely on the lords of creation; but enough has been said, and these remarks are too far extended already.

STELLA.

A Snow of Age.

There are a few gems in the following pretty piece of mosaic:

"No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts."

"The figure is by no means novel, but the closing part of the sentence is new as well as emphatic. The Scripture represents age by the almond-tree, which bears blossoms of the purest white. "The almond-tree shall flourish"—the head shall be hoary. Dickens says of one of his characters, whose hair was turning gray, that it looked as if time had lightly pushed his snows upon it in passing."

"It never melts"—no, never. Age is inexorable; its wheels must move onward; they know not any retrograde movement. The old man may sit and sing, "I would I were a boy again," but he grows older as he sings. He may read of the elixir of youth, but he cannot find it; he may sigh for the secrets of alchymy which is able to make him young again, but sighing brings it not. He may gaze backward with an eye of longing upon the rosy cheeks of early years, but as one who gazes on his home from the deck of a departed ship, every moment carrying him further and further away. Poor old man! he has little more to do than die.

"It never melts." The snow of winter comes and sheds its white blossoms upon the valley and the mountain, but soon the sweet spring follows and smiles it all away. Not so with that upon the brow of the tottering veteran; there is no spring whose warmth can penetrate its eternal frost. It came to say, its single flakes fell unnoticed, and now it is drilled there. "We shall see it increase till we lay the old man in his grave; there it shall be absorbed by the eternal darkness, for there is no age in heaven."

Yet why speak of an age in a mournful strain? It is beautiful, honorable and eloquent. Should we sigh at the proximity of death, when life and the world are so full of emptiness? Let the old exult because they are old; if any must weep let it be for the young, at the long succession of cares that are before them. Welcome the snow, for it is the emblem of peace and rest. It is but a temporal crown, which shall fall at the gates of paradise, to be replaced by a brighter and better one.

☞A conceited young coxcomb met a handsome young lady on a narrow, muddy crossing, a few days since. He stopped and said—

"Ah! I am Balaam—stopped by an angel!"

"And I," said she, brushing by him, "am like the angel—stopped by an *ass!*"

The exquisite wilted!

☞"Pat, you have dated your letter a week a head. It is not so late in the month by one week, you spalpeen."

"Troth, boy, indade an' its jist myself what is wantin' swate Kathaleen to get it in advance of the mail. Sure I'll not care if she gets it three days afore its written, me darlint!"

An Adventure in the Arctic Region.

The readers of Kane's narrative of his recent Arctic expedition could hardly have failed to read the following passage with almost breathless interest, so completely were the lives of Kane and his men dependent upon the sequel. We copy it for the benefit of those of our readers who have not read the work, with the remark that it describes a scene which transpired after the explorers had abandoned their vessel, and were making a desperate, and, as it must have appeared to them at the time, almost hopeless attempt to reach a civilized spot where they could obtain that aid, in the shape of food, rest and sleep, which was so necessary to their existence. They were upon a short allowance of food, and were almost famishing, with still a long journey before them:

"Things grew worse and worse with us; the only difficulty of breathing came back again, and our feet swelled to such an extent that we were obliged to cut open our canvass boots. But the symptom which gave me most uneasiness was our inability to sleep. A form of low fever which hung by us when at work had been kept down by the thoroughness of our daily rest; all my hopes of escape were in the refreshing influence of a halt.

It must be remembered that we were now in the open bay, in the full line of the great ice-drift of the Atlantic, and in boats so frail and unseaworthy as to require constant bailing to keep them afloat.

It was at this crisis of our fortunes that we saw a large seal floating—as is the custom of those animals—on a small patch of ice, and seemingly asleep. It was an *assuk* (seal,) and so large that I at first mistook it for a *walrus*.—Signal was made for the Hope to follow astern, and, trembling with anxiety, we prepared to crawl down upon him.

Peterson, with the large English rifle, was stationed in the bow, and stockings were drawn over the oars as mufflers. As we neared the animal, our excitement became so intense that our men could hardly keep stroke. I had a set of signals for such occasions, which spared us the noise of the voice; and when about three hundred yards off, the oars were taken in, and we moved on in deep silence with a single scull astern.

He was not asleep, for he reared his head when we were almost in rifle shot; and to this day I can remember the hard, care worn, almost despairing expression of the men's thin faces as they saw him move; their lives depended on his capture.

I depressed my hand nervously, as a signal for Peterson to fire. McGary hung upon his oar, and the boat, slowly but noiselessly sagging ahead, seemed to me within certain range. Looking at Peterson, I saw that the poor fellow was paralyzed by his anxiety; trying vainly to obtain a rest for his gun against the cutwater of the boat. The seal rose on his fore-flippers, gazed at us for a moment, with frightened curiosity, and coiled himself for a plunge. At that instant, simultaneously with the crack of our rifle, he relaxed his long length upon the ice, and at the very brink of the water his head fell helpless to one side.

I would have ordered another shot, but no discipline could have controlled the men.—With a wild yell, each vociferating according to his own impulse they urged the boats upon the floes. A crowd of hands siezed the seal and bore him up to safer ice. The men seemed half crazy; I had not realized how much we were reduced by absolute famine. They ran over the floe, crying and laughing and brandishing their knives. It was not five minutes before every man was sucking his bloody fingers, or mouthing long stripes of raw blubber.

Not an ounce of the seal was lost. The intestines found their way into the soap kettles without any observance of the preliminary home processes. The cartilaginous parts of the fore-flippers were cut off in the melee, and passed around to be chewed upon; and even the liver, warm and raw as it was, bade fair to be eaten before it had seen the pot.—That night on the large halting-floe, to which, in contempt of the danger of drifting, we happy men had hauled our boats, two entire planks of the Red Erie were devoted to a grand cooking fire, and we enjoyed a raw and savage feast.

Lawful Revenge.

Many years since, a gentleman in Newington, a parish of Weathersfield, Conn., who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill-natured and troublesome women who could be found in the vicinity. This occasioned a universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reasons which had governed his choice. He replied, that having but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to the things of time and sense, and thought that by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and that he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish this object. The best part of the story is that the wife hearing the reasons why he married her, was much offended and out of revenge, became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in town; declaring she was not going to be made a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The New Bedford *Express* says, in speaking of Gen. Pierce's administration;

"Since the days of Jackson, no administration has had so violent an opposition to contend against; and as we have often said, like the administration of Jackson, posterity will do it justice—history will set it right upon the record, and the young American of coming time will proudly point to the name of Franklin Pierce as one of the patriotic Presidents of olden time, who was alike proof against the whirlwinds of fanaticism, the storms of sectionalism, the earthquakes of disunion, and the thunders from the '*three thousand New England clergy!*'"

☞What is a coquette? A young lady of more beauty than sense; more accomplishments than learning; more charms of person than grace of mind; more admirers than friends; more fools than wise men for attendants; now to finish the answer, Huntingdon is full of them, for we would not have to go any distance, before we could find a hatchet-faced fool, or a tallow-faced num-skull. Take the paint and powder off, and what are they? Nothing more than poor pitiful creatures—a mere compound of hoops, cotton, "lily-white," rouge and *affectation!* "Does anyting pite you," girls?

THE ROYAL MONSTER.—Dickens gives the finishing touch to a miniature pen-and-ink portrait of Henry the Eighth, by saying that "he was a most intolerable ruffian, a disgrace to human nature, and *a blot of blood and grease* upon the History of England!" It would be difficult to crowd more stubborn truth into smaller space.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 7, 1857.

Book Notices.

The North British Review is once more on our table, and its contents are highly interesting. Dr. Chalmers' Works. Froude's History of England. The Workmen of Europe. The Sight and how to See. Remusat's English Statesman—Bolingbroke. Religious Novels. Cockburn's Memorials. Spain.—These articles are certainly attractive.

Blackwood for December is also before us. The contents are: A Recent Confession of an Opium-Eater, Our Indian Empire, The Athelings—part VII, Respectability—A Dialogue, Dred, The English Ecclesiastical Courts, The Food of London, The Political Lull; and what will break it.

See advertisement in another column, of the Re-publication of Foreign Periodicals, by L. Scott & Co. Now is the time to subscribe for the new volumes.

☞We understand that Prof. STODDARD of the University of Western Pennsylvania is visiting our county, and that he will accompany our Superintendent, visiting schools and lecturing on the necessity for qualifying teachers for their profession by Normal training. This is but the beginning of the good and important work of our industrious Superintendent. The teachers and the public generally should attend the Lectures.

RESIGNED.—Mr. T. K. Simonton, has resigned the Agency of Adams & Co's Express at this place, which he has filled for five years with entire satisfaction to the Company and the public generally, and with credit to himself.

Mr. *J. J. Lawrence*, Ticket & Freight Agent at Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Depot, has been appointed Agent at this place for Adams & Co's Express. That Mr. Lawrence will render as general satisfaction to the Company and the public as did Mr. Simonton there can be no doubt, as Mr. L. is an active and obliging business man.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.—We learn that Thomas W. Horton, Esq., of Hopewell, was waylaid near that place on New Year's Day, and horribly beaten by several Irish laborers. It was thought at the time that he could not recover, but the latest reports are that the Squire will live, at least long enough to see the cowardly rascals "put through." Three of the party have been arrested.

☞"THE CARRIER" returns thanks to the numerous patrons of *The Globe* in the "ancient borough," for the handsome manner in which he was received on New Year's day.—He was handsomely rewarded for his labors.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.—Lorenzo Shepherd, a prominent Democratic politician, recently died in New York, and was buried in a vault in the Second street cemetery. Shortly afterwards it was found necessary to visit the vault; when it is said the body was found turned in the coffin.

☞The Court of Oyer and Terminer at Pittsburg, a few days since, rejected an application for a divorce made principally on the ground that the wife was an inveterate scold, therefore a most undesirable life companion. Judge M'CLURE remarked, that if men married sharp tongued women, they must expect an occasional excoriation, and not trouble his Court with an application for a severance. Bachelors should remember this decision and as a remembrancer, we advise them to cut this paragraph out and paste it in their hats.

MORAL INSANITY.—In the case of Huntington, the forger, now on trial in the city of New York, for the forging of papers to a large amount, some thousand of dollars in extent, the plea of moral insanity, is set up as a defence. This is something of a new wrinkle in the meshes of the law, entangled as they are, and the plea, surprised the Court, Bar, Jury and all. In the opening of the defence the counsel for the accused not only admitted the perpetration of the forgeries, but gave a series of others committed by the accused during his life, but contended that he committed no crime, as he had no idea of what he was doing—and that therefore the *animus* as we believe lawyers call it, or intention necessary to constitute crime was wanting. To show this the father of the accused was called to testify in his behalf—according to his testimony, he had a *penchant* for doing such things, without having any motive for so doing. At one time, he altered the family record, so as to make his age one year younger. He would cut into a costly rose-wood Piano to see what was in the inside, without seeming to have an idea of the injury he was doing. Should this plea of Moral Insanity be successful, it will hereafter, no doubt, be made available in many cases, and add another loop hole to the many loop holes of the law already existing, through which rogues but too frequently escape from getting their just deserts.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.—The following named gentlemen are spoken of in connexion with the Gubernatorial nominations, viz:

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette.
Gen. William F. Packer, of Lycoming.
Col. William Hopkins, of Washington.
Hon. William H. Witte, of Philadelphia.
Col. Samuel W. Black, of Allegheny.
Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia.

Banks and Banking.

Every meeting of our Legislature witnesses a horde of applications for bank charters, most astonishing in the aggregate, and leads one naturally to ask the question, is all this paper circulation really needed to make the business of our State more prosperous?—Thus far great care has been taken in granting charters, not to give such institutions powers of an unlimited nature, and in some instances they had been permitted to do business under the most stringent restrictions.—To this fact, in a great measure, do we owe the safety of our monied institutions, and our comparative freedom, of late years, from the infliction of a fluctuating currency. The sound doctrine advocated by Bigler, during his administration, in regard to Banking privileges, had a powerful influence over the people of this State upon this question. His plain expositions presented the bad features of unlimited banking in such a vivid style, that all, who had never looked beyond the pretty pictures upon the face of the note, when they grasped it, to inquire its worth, at once saw the power of such corporations at one time to flood the country with their issues, and at another to depreciate their notes to a mere fractional value. No greater inconvenience can be visited upon the business community than an unsafe currency, a fact which many now living can testify to with sorrow. Who does not remember the days of shinplasters and bankruptcy, when the most reckless speculations were entered into with an avidity bordering on insanity—all resulting from the fact that there was little, if any, limit to incorporated institutions of this nature.

The Legislature will be called upon this winter to act upon a large number of banking institutions—granting charters to new ones and increasing the privileges of old ones. That they will carefully guard the interests of the great mass of the people, we have no doubt. In certain localities, where a healthy business demands its presence for convenience and expediency, a bank, honestly and properly conducted, is advantageous, but when its privileges are abused, as in the case of the Lancaster Bank, where an issue beyond the means of redemption was made, the people, the laboring classes, will be the sufferers. *It is well for our legislators*, when necessarily granting privileges of the above nature, to engraft into the charter all needful regulations to guard the innocent noteholders against loss. It is right and proper that it should be done.—*Armstrong Democrat.*

Death of Father Mathew.

Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, better known as "Father Mathew," died at Cork, Ireland, on the 9th of December. He was one of the true reformers of the age—an enthusiast, indeed, and an inspirer of enthusiasm in others; but at the same time a hard-working, devoted and practical philanthropist, whose work still survives in Ireland and other lands that he has visited. He was born of a good family, at Thomastown, Ireland, on the 10th of October, 1790. Having been left an orphan early, his aunt adopted and educated him. He was seven years at an academy in Kilkenny, then at Maynooth, and was ordained for the church at Dublin. He had previously taken religious vows as a Capuchin, and began his labors among the poor in the vicinity of Cork. The frightful effects of drunkenness among them, induced him to urge upon them the necessity of taking the total abstinence pledge. He began to hold meetings, at which thousands attended; great excitement was created, and the number of signers was immense.—He went all over Ireland, holding meetings which sometimes numbered hundreds of thousands of persons. Since the time of the Crusades there had been no such extraordinary scenes witnessed anywhere in the world. The effect of the reformation of so many hundreds of thousands of people, upon the condition of Ireland, was remarkable. He then went to England, where good results also attended his labors. In 1849 and 1850 he visited the United States, and administered the pledge to many thousands of his countrymen. His health was broken down, however, by his arduous labors and the exposure attendant upon them. He has visited Maderia and other mild regions in the hope of benefit; but he has at last died, at the age of sixty-six years. He has expended all his means in his temperance labors, and has been supported for some years by a government annuity of £300, and by the assistance of friends who appreciated his services in the cause of temperance. No one ever showed greater patience in suffering and fatigue, greater gentleness of temper, greater zeal in the cause of religion and morality. His death will be lamented by the people of all countries and all religious sects; for he was one of the few true, disinterested, self-sacrificing reformers of the age.

☞WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Standard* opens its battery against the late convention of strong-minded women with the following flourish of trumpets:

Tremendous Revolution—Four and Twenty Hoops in a Row—Dry Nurses on a Strike—The Pillows and Bolsters of Society badly Shaken—Emancipation of the Tongue Feminine—Katherine and Petruchio, with an Interchange of Character.

"Little boy, little boy, who made your breeches?
Mammy cut them out and daddy sewed the stitches."

☞*Progressing*—The Huntingdon Commercial College. *A good institution.*

Meeting of Forgemen.

Pursuant to public notice, delegates from the different forges in the counties of Huntingdon, Centre and Blair, assembled in convention at Tyrone City, on Friday, December 26th.

A session was held in the Town Hall, with closed doors, at ten o'clock in the morning, and organized by electing BENJAMIN R. HOPKINS, President; William Barry and Benjamin Rough, Vice Presidents; and William R. Hopkins and Stanley Kays, Secretaries.—More than one hundred forgemen and runout men were present. Business matters pertaining to their mutual interests were discussed, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The system of paying in trade which has been practised upon the forgemen of this region, with its attendant evils, is reducing us to a condition but little more desirable than that of slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an association to be known as THE FORGEMEN'S AID SOCIETY. And

Resolved, That we will not make nor run out iron for less wages than we have heretofore been receiving; and after April 1st, 1857, our wages must be *paid in cash*. And

Resolved, That those thrown out of emply in carrying out the restrictions of this society, shall be entitled to receive three dollars a week from us, so long as the necessities of their case demand it.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the society being called to order, the President introduced A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., of Huntingdon, who proceeded to deliver a masterly and entertaining lecture upon the subject of *Labor and the Laborer*. Mr. Benedict said that labor was the foundation upon which the structure of society rested—and being most indispensable, ought therefore to be most valued. He spoke at length of the relations existing between the employer and the employed, and of the duties which they owe one another.—He maintained the dignity of labor, and the necessity of a manly and true life; and urged a thorough knowledge of whatever task is undertaken, and honesty in the performance of it, as being essential to the self-respect and social elevation of the laboring man.—The remarks of Mr. B., were in his happiest vein—enriched with passages of genuine pathos, and a fund of quaint illustration and racy anecdote, which called forth frequent bursts of applause.

MAX. GREENE, *Esq., was next called for*, and responded in an earnest address. Mr. Greene had come there from his sick room, but in reply to their solicitation, could not refrain from assuring his friends of his heartfelt sympathy. He dwelt upon the practicability of regulating and advancing the prices of labor by organized effort, and glanced at the history of the progress which had been so made in this country, and other parts of the world. He spoke of the great social wrong which gives to the manufacturers, merchants and professional gentry the enjoyment of riches which have been created by the ill-paid toil of hard-fisted artizans; and alluded to the fact that, in a fertile country like this, two hours out of the twenty-four, of well-directed labor, on the part of every healthy man and woman, would be enough to supply the whole population with the necessaries and comforts of life. He argued that were labor properly paid, it would be better for all classes—for the child of "upper-tendom," who is sunk in effeminacy and debased by luxury, and certainly better for the toiling thousands who are bowed in body and mind by constant work, and are not even allowed time to think how they may improve their condition. He looked upon the moral and social elevation of the laboring classes, as sure to follow in the wake of better wages: there would then be more time to read and reflect, and the man of work would become a match for his employer in point of shrewdness, and be qualified to look after his own interests in politics and everything else, without having a privileged order of fellows set over him to do head-work. The title of *educated workingman*, he said, was the noblest on earth. As a representative of the craft which instituted the first trade-union in America, Mr. G. congratulated the members of this association, and wished them God-speed in their well-begun enterprise.

The speeches throughout were listened to with interest and evident satisfaction. At the close, some appropriate and pointed remarks were made from the chair, breathing a spirit of determination and perseverance. After which the convention adjourned.

Statistics of Intemperance.

Our reporter understood Judge Capron, at the Union Temperance Meeting, held in the Tabernacle, on Thursday, the 11th inst. to state as the result of his own investigations that in New York city there are 15,000 dram shops and 400,000 drunkards; at the very least calculation, each of these drink two gills of intoxicating liquors every day, being equal to 800,000, or 806 barrels per day; 300,000 barrels in a year. This quantity would make a reservoir 900 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 26 deep, equal to 3,744,000 cubic feet, and could float four large ships in full sail. At $30 per barrel it amounts to $6,-000,000. Sixty thousand children never enter the school. During the last year 60,000 arrests have been made, and 42,000 convictions. At the Court of Special Sessions during the last year 5,000 cases were tried, of which there were 4,200 convictions. Not more than 94 of the subjects of these trials were sober when arrested. Not more than 194 who were habitually sober persons.—Paupers cost the city $2,000,000 a year. With regard to the number of dram shops and drunkards, we think the Judge has made a very extraordinary calculation. Dividing his totals by three would come nearer the fact, especially in the number of drunkards. The entire population of the city, over 15 years of age, is hardly 400,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Another Outrage in the Senate---More Work for the Massachusetts Legislature.

We happened to be absent, says the Washington Union, of yesterday, when Senator Brown made the closing speech of the debate in the Senate on the President's message, and therefore did not witness the impaling to which he subjected the Ajax Tlemon and the Jupiter Tonans of the black republican party. The regular correspondent of the Albany Argus, under date of December 23, gives a graphic description of the proceeding; and as it corresponds with the oral description of the same given to us by several eye witnesses, we transfer it to our columns, that our readers may be prepared for such action in the premises as the Massachusetts legislature, in its wisdom, may choose to adopt.—The scene is described as follows:

"The Ajax Tlemon and Jupiter Tonans of the black-republican party—so Senator Brown terms your Senator Seward—and the left leg of the Massachusetts senatorial representation, (Brigadier Wilson,) received a scathing review from the Mississippi senator yesterday. I only object to the classical nomenclature of Governor Brown; for, however well it sounds in his mouth, it seems wofully misplaced in this connexion. Substitute Mephistopheles for Senator Seward, and 'Bob Acre' for the Massachusetts brigadier, and I will at once move on to the parts of Senator Brown's speech to which I have not the heart to make the least objection. You know it is not the *role* of Seward & Co. to play the conservative, and to deny and explain away the mass of inflammatory and incendiary expressions piled up in their speeches like Ossa on Pelion, in view of a general spoils intrigue now on foot to take effect in 1860. Gov. Brown's speech, like that of Senator Jones, which Seward has not yet had the courage to answer, taxed Seward and Wilson severely with the inconsistency of their present professions, and demonstrated it, too. Wilson was confronted with a letter of his own, written to that notorious abolitionist and traitor to the constitution, Wendell Phillips, during the late campaign; which letter, like the ghost at Macbeth's kingly table, came to perturb and vex the Massachusetts senator inopportunely.—Mr. Wilson was unable to reply as Macbeth did: 'Thou must not say I did it!' though he had the best will to do it. He hesitated, squirmed, and blushed, like a swain whose first enthusiastic love-letter is read in the presence of a cold blooded company of relatives; and, indeed, the fond expression of Wilson's missive to his 'dear Phillips' sufficiently carries out and finishes the figure.—The unhappy senator tried to explain, but halted and stumbled like a horse in a bog, and finally fell face foremost in the muck, in which position the senator from Mississippi pitilessly pelted him with a remorseless raw hide. It was, in fact, another Sumner outrage, though Mr. Brown's weapons were simply those of cutting but courteous parliamentary language. Mr. Wilson should go home, smother his head in wet cloths, and appeal to the sympathy of Massachusetts.

"When all this was over, Mr. Brown next came down on his unarmed antagonist with a charge, which, if true, must shock the moral sentiment of every decent citizen. The charge was, that Wilson, in a public hotel in this city, had lately given utterance to the sentiment that 'the slaves had a right to cut the throats of their masters, and that he did not know that he would advise them not to do it!' The charge horrified the Senate, and Wilson cowering under the indignant gaze of the Senate and the galleries, falteringly denied that he had used the expression.—Gov. Brown said that he made the charge on good authority, and the gentleman on whose authority it was made publishes a card in this morning's Union, assuming its whole responsibility. I learn, also, that this atrocious sentiment was uttered in the presence of a slave, who greedily listened to the senator's conversation, and in a house where several slaves resided with their masters.

"Such is black-republicanism—Massachusetts black-republicanism! Is it any wonder that southern men, and patriots all over the country, dreaded its ascendancy, and united in the late campaign to ward off such a result?"

INTEMPERANCE AND IPECAC.—A writer in the *London Lancet* says:—

"I would recommend ipecacuanha as a remedy for drunkenness, taken in half drachm doses as an emetic. Ipecacuanha has the extraordinary property of stimulating the whole system, equalizing the circulations, promoting the various secretions, and, indeed, assisting each organ of the body to perform its function, and restore it to its normal state.—Ipecacuanha can be taken with perfect safety as an emetic; on that account it is preferable to tartar emetic. I believe the administration of half a drachm of ipecacuanha, as an emetic, to be a cure for periodical drunkenness. It is observed, that in the intervals between the periods of these attacks, the person is quite sober, and often remains so for two, three, or four months, or for a longer time. When the mania comes on, the intense desire for alcoholic stimulus is so strong as to render the sufferer subject to no control, and, from the sensation of depression and sinking, he can look upon alcoholic stimulants as his only remedy. When a person is in this state, it will be always found that his stomach is in fault, and the unnatural appetite arises from that cause alone; if half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha be taken so as to produce full vomiting, the desire for intoxicating stimulus is immediately removed.

"From the experience I have had of the effects of ipecacuanha, I am of opinion, if a patient can be persuaded to follow up the emetic plan for a few times, when the periodical attack comes on, that he will be effectually cured, and the habit (for such I look upon it) will be broken."

☞DIED, at his residence in Juniata township, on the 12th of December, 1856, Mr. WM. SHAW—the oldest person, perhaps, in this or any of the adjoining counties. His birth, as recorded by himself in his family Bible—a venerable relict of olden times, when Bibles were scarce, and of plainer make than now—was on the —— day of August, 1755, making him upwards of *one hundred and one years of age* at the time of his death!—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

☞The funeral of Father Matthew, in Cork, was attended by fifty thousand people, and the bishop and seventy priests officiated in the church.

The Murder at the Massachusetts State Prison.

The murderer of Mr. Solon H. Tenney, the warden of the Massachusetts State prison, on Monday by Charles L. Decature, a convict, was a most cool and deliberate act. The Boston Courier of Tuesday last furnishes the following particulars of the tragedy.

Mr. Tenney entered the shop at the west door, conversed a moment with the overseer, Mr. Theodore Dearing, and had passed on almost to the east door, when Decature jumped upon his back, and thrust a sharp pointed shoe-knife, about four inches in length through his neck, severing at once the principal arteries. Mr. Dearing ran to seize Decature.—Mr. Edward Crowther, the instructors or foreman of the shop, went to the assistance of the warden, and bore him away to the hospital.

Decature, the moment he stabbed Mr. Tenney, withdrew the knife and threw it from him. When Mr. Dearing approached him he extended his arms. The overseer seized them, placed his knee against the murderer's breast and threw him on his back. Decature resisted; but the overseer threatening to strike him with a hammer, he became calm. The tragedy took place in the presence of forty-five men, who, upon seeing the warden fall dropped their tools as if amazed; but upon the command of the overseer they at once returned to their respective benches, and Decature was conveyed to a solitary cell. He was reproached for the murder and replied—"I have been watching my chance for two days."

It would seem that the murder was the result of predetermination and plan. About six weeks ago, Decature asked for a new knife, saying that that which he had been using had been misplaced or lost. The murderous weapon, it now turns out was the same which he said he had lost. He had sharpened it for the purpose, and secreted it somewhere about his bench. The other evidence of premeditation is found in the facts that he yesterday morning asked Mullen, a convict, "If the warden would come through to-day," and said to Thayer, also a convict, "You'll see fun before night." Other convicts report other language, to the same general purport.

Mr. Tenney never spoke after he was stabbed. He reeled, drew his revolver and fell upon his knees. He muttered, and gasped and died in the arms of Mr. Crowther within fifteen minutes after the assault. The suddenness and violence of his death, coupled with the recent death of the deputy warden—Galen C. Walker, who was stabbed on the 15th instant in the prison chapel by the convict James Magee—together with other circumstances of late date, combine to make the murder of the warden a cause of more than common sorrow. On the 10th instant he was married to Miss Mary E. Bartlett, daughter of Wm. S. Bartlett, superintendent of Suffolk county jail, and while yet on his marriage tour, he was summoned home in consequence of the murder of his deputy.—And now he, in the 23d year of his age and the first month of his marriage, is cut down. His mother and wife resided with him in the "warden's house," in the prison grounds.—Their grief cannot be measured. Mrs. Walker, on hearing that Mr. Tenney had been killed, became frantic, and for an hour a feeling of insecurity and excitement prevailed throughout the premises.

As soon as possible the convicts were sent to their cells for the night. Generally they manifested sorrow; for the warden had been kind to them. He was a man of experience in prison matters.

☞JUDGE LEWIS makes the following sensible remarks, in a recent lecture before an association in Spring Garden, Philadelphia:—"Each of the employments to which we have referred has its peculiar rights and duties. Where trust and confidence are reposed the most perfect good faith is required.—This applies to all who act as agents, factors, or trustees. In the trades, and professions, the law requires the exercise of ordinary skill and care. In all occupations, the punctual performance of contracts is demanded. This obligation extends over all, from the poor boy who shovels the snow from the door, to the rich banker who draws his bills of exchange for millions. When the master-workman takes an apprentice, he should bear it in mind that the apprentice gives his services in consideration of instruction in his master's art, trade, or profession. The boy's time should be employed in the business stipulated in the contract. The practice of employing apprentices in domestic services, not connected with the business to be taught, has no countenance in law or morals. Its tendency is to deter parents from putting their children to useful trades, and hence many youths are brought up in idleness. Every thing which tends to elevate the laboring man promotes the general good. When apprentices are respected as they should be—when the public mind conforms to the rule of law—that apprentices to the mechanical arts are on equal footing with apprentices, to the learned professions we shall have more useful workers and fewer drones. It may sound strange, to speak of a *blacksmith's student*, in the same category with a lawyer's student or a doctor's student. But in law, and in common sense, all three terms mean the same thing, and the persons thus designated all stand on the same level of respectability, so far as their occupations are concerned. Their may be many interchanges of kindness between master and apprentice, not strictly within the legal obligation of either. The happiness of each is often promoted by these courtesies. But it is essential to the welfare of each, that they should be understood as discretionary, and not to be exacted as a matter of right. They will then be reciprocal, and will be confined within reasonable limits. The apprentice should be diligent and faithful in his master's business. The master should, in like manner, fulfil his obligations in good faith. He should see that his apprentice is provided for, and instructed according to the contract.

The tradesman should execute his contract in a workmanlike manner, whether it be so "nominated in the bond" or not. This is an obligation of common honesty which the law implies in every contract. When the work is done, or the service rendered, the price should be paid without delay. The employee should not be compelled to waste as much time in collecting what is due to him, as it cost him in the first place to earn it.—"The wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until morning." Lev. 19 v. 13. The sin of with-holding payment unreasonably for goods purchased, or services rendered has no justification. The rich do not always reflect upon the inconveniencies and sufferings which are often caused by this unjust practice.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Particulars of the New Treaty between the United States and England on Central American Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

By the first article of the recent Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the contracting parties agree jointly to propose to the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that a territory shall be set apart for the Mosquito Indians, the boundary to be designated and marked by two Commissioners, one to be appointed by Her Britanic Majesty, and one by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The fourth article declares that the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall allow the territorial disputes between them and the limits of extension to be given to the town of San Juan or Greytown, if the same cannot amicably be adjusted between themselves and that town, to be settled by the arbitration of the United States of America and Great Britain, who, in any doubtful point, shall be able to call for the decision of a third party.

The Republic of Nicaragua shall constitute and declare the port of Greytown, or San Juan, a free port, and the city a free city, though under the Sovereign of the Republic, whose inhabitants shall enjoy the right to govern themselves by means of their own municipal government, to be administered by Legislative, Executive, and Judicial officers of the town election, according to their own negotiations; trial by jury in their own courts; perfect freedom of religious belief and of conscience.

Article ninth provides that the two Governments shall bind themselves, in case the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or either of them, should refuse to accept the arrangements contained in the preceding articles, not to propose nor consent to any other arrangement more favorable to the refusing party or parties.

The additional articles state that it is mutually agreed and understood that her Britanic Majesty's Settlement, called the Belize or British Honduras, bounded on the north by the province of Yucatan and on the south by the river Serastoon, was not and is not embraced in the treaty entered into between the contracting parties on the 19th of April, 1850; and that the limits of said Belize on the coast as they existed on the said 19th day of April, 1856, shall, if possible, be settled and fixed by treaty between her Britanic Majesty and the Republic of Guatemala, within two years from the exchange of the ratification of this instrument, which said boundary and limits *shall not at any time hereafter be extended*. That the islands known as the Bay Islands, having been, by a convention bearing date of 27th of August, 1856, between her Britanic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of said Republic of Honduras, the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the republic of Honduras.

The Widow's $300.

The Pittsburg Union reports a case in the Supreme Court of this State, of general interest. Sarah Smith took out letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, James Smith, who died Sept. 15th, 1854. In her administration account she charged herself with the proceeds of a lot of ground, sold by her under an order of the Orphans' Court, and retained credit for the sum of three hundred dollars claimed by herself as widow, by virtue of the act of April 14, 1851. Joseph Spencer held a judgment against James Smith, the decedent, entered January 24, 1854, on a bond with warrant of Attorney, waiving a benefit of the Exemption Act of 1849. Joseph Spencer accordingly filed exceptions to the administration account, and contended that the widow was not entitled to retain $300 as against him. The Court below, McClure, P. J., decided differently, and Mr. Spencer appealed.

The opinion of the Court was delivered Nov. 27, 1856, by Judge Lowrie, who decided that a widow of a decedent is entitled to three hundred dollars out of the proceeds of his real estate in preference to a judgment creditor, in whose favor the husband has waived the benefit of the Exemption Act of 1849.

A BREACH OF PROMISE.—A breach of promise case was tried at the late Circuit Court in Cooperstown, N. Y., wherein Jane Drake, of Otsego, was plaintiff, and William Waterman defendant, in which the plaintiff recovered $2000 damages. It appears that the defendant was engaged to be married to the plaintiff, the day set, the dress was made, and packed in trunks ready for a bridal tour west, and that on the same morning the ceremony was to have taken place, the defendant was married to Miss Ann Warren, a near neighbor of the defendant, and that she (Miss Warren) occupied the same seat in the stage that the plaintiff was to have occupied when starting upon the said western bridal tour. The plaintiff is described as being young and handsome, and during the giving of the testimony it was proven that there had been a great change in her health and mental condition, since the unfortunate termination of her engagement, and that she was given to frequent weeping and a desire to be alone.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Traveler writing on the 15th inst., says:—

Senator Douglas appeared in his seat today, for the first time this session. The greatest possible improvement is visible in his appearance since his marriage. Last session he wore ill-trimed whiskers, long hair, turn-down collar, seedy dress-coat, and had a decidedly shabby look. Now, his face is clean shaved; his collar stands stiff and glossy; his linen looks decidedly respectable; he wears his hair much shorter than usual; and, to crown all, he appears in a new suit of black, a neat fitting frock, instead of the shabby old dress-coat, and looks about ten years younger than ever. On coming into the Senate chamber he was congratulated by all, and by none more warmly than by his political opponents.

☞It is stated that in New York city there are two hundred gambling houses, and probably one hundred faro banks! Can we wonder at defalcations and forgeries under these circumstances.

APPOINTED.—Nathan G. Horton, Postmaster at Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon Co., vice John Hamilton, resigned. Also Jesse Barnes Postmaster at South Hill, Bradford Co., vice James Butler.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

Line upon Line---Here and There a Little.

☞Wm. Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker.—LIARS, SCOUNDRELS, and COWARDS. They are afraid to meet us before a committee of their own selection—and therefore, are too *low down* to deserve any further newspaper notice.

☞Gone.—Leap year.

Out of Season—Skirt hoops and precocious feminines in the search of beaux. Wait a little longer.

Beautiful—The bonnets and other fixings from the establishments of Mrs. Steel and the Misses Slick & Wallace. Ladies, give them a call, and get "done up sleek."

☞Dying out—Black Republican Abolitionism in Huntingdon county. What ism will be tried next?

Didn't like it.—Sundry members of the Teachers' Institute didn't like our notice of their conduct. Just as we expected.

Slippery—Our pavements. The injunction of St. Paul is applicable: "Let him who thinketh he stands, take heed lest he fall."

Still Silent—"Mr. Gillam." Does conscience make him a coward?

Up—The frame work of the new bridge.

Down—A part of the building in market square formerly occupied by Alex. Carmon, as a hotel. The property has been purchased by Moses Strous, who will have erected by Spring a handsome store room to be occupied by himself.

Reduced.—We learn that by a vote of the pew holders in the Presbyterian Church, the salary of Rev. Mr. McClean has been reduced from $1000 to $800!

☞Fast Young Men—and not a few, "make night hideous" in our borough. Parents may be ignorant of the fact that their children, from 10 to 16 years of age, are frequently in the company of those who delight to instruct in the ways of the intemperate and wicked. This is a fit subject for the pulpit—let its thunders be heard.

☞A shad, "the first of the season," was caught at Savannah on the 25th, and sold for $30.

☞Many persons wear India rubber overshoes in cold weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injurious and unhealthful practice. They may be worn during wet and sloppy weather, but should be worn as little as possible in the house, because they are air-tight, and both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. Their sole use should be to keep out water, and in any other way they are positively injurious to health.

Music—soul-stirring—That at midnight by the string band. Col. W. is musical all over—from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. His associates are ditto. They may wake us up with the same kind of "noise" whenever and as often as they feel so inclined.

New Year's Day.—But for the Huntingdon Brass Band, the day would have been dull indeed. They partook of a dinner at the "Orlando House" at the expense of Captain Thomas, of Philadelphia, and paraded the streets several times, delighting our citizens with their best music—not to be beat out of the city.

Presents.—We received two "suspicious" presents on New Year's Day—one from Mr. H. Reman, and one from Sheriff Miller. They have our thanks for the same.

Accident.—Mr. Geo. Emerson, of this borough, met with a severe accident on New Year's Eve, while shooting the old year away. The barrel of his rifle bursted shattering his left hand very severely.

A handsome beginning for the New Year—The new subscribers, with advance payments, we have received.

☞Our particular friend, the 'Squire, in the neighborhood of the Green Tree, should keep cool until the 'return' on 'Squire Port's big book is wiped out. He gave us 'fits' behind our back, during the late campaign,—we shall endeavor to return the compliment, before his face.

We can't be beat.—We commence the new year with several additional fonts of new type—new styles—which for beauty can't be beat in the State. We are fully prepared to do printing in the neatest and most fashionable style. Our little card press turns out "some pumpkins." Call and see for yourselves. Every business man should have a neat card, upon envelopes or otherwise.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 6.

House.—This being the day designated for the assembling of the Legislature, the House of Representatives was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Jack, the clerk of the last House.

The certificates of the election of the members were read. There were two returns presented from Philadelphia: one returning Mr. Ramsey as elected from the city, and the other returning George R. Smith.

Mr. Smith addressed the House in support of his right to a seat.

Mr. McCalmont moved to postpone the matter for the present.

Mr. Eyster supported the motion.

Messrs. Foster and Knight opposed the motion. It was unparliamentary and should not be entertained.

The Clerk decided that he could not entertain the motion, and Mr. Smith was thus ruled out.

The roll was then called, when 96 members answered to their names.

The absent members are, Messrs. Augustin of Somerset, Wintrode, of Huntingdon, Morehead, Indiana, and Benson, of Potter—all Republicans.

On motion, the House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when J. Lawrence Getz, of Berks, was elected on the first vote.

The vote stood—Getz, Dem., 52; S. P. McCalwart, opp., 40; scattering, 2, and two not voting.

The Speaker was conducted to the Chair, and in a short address thanked the House for the honor conferred, pledging himself to perform the duties of the position faithfully and impartially.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. McCalmont.

The members were then severally sworn in, and the House adjourned.

The Senate meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Senatorial Caucuses.

Harrisburg, Jan. 6.—Both parties of Senators met in caucus this morning. The Republicans nominated David Taggart for Speaker, and George W. Hamersly for Clerk, unanimously. The other candidates being all withdrawn. The caucus then adjourned to meet this evening for the nomination of officers.

The Democrats in caucus nominated William Wilkins for Speaker, unanimously. No nomination was made for Chief Clerk, but all the other old officers were renominated, except one transcriber; J. W. Moore being named in place of A. Yerkes.

LATEST FROM EUROPE,

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton.---Declaration of War.

New York, December 31.—The steamship Fulton has arrived, bringing dates from Havre and Southampton to the 17th of December.

The steamship Hermann, which sailed from Southampton, on the 3d of December, for New York, had put back to Southampton, damaged.

The steamship Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 14th, and the City of Washington, from Philadelphia, arrived at the same place on the 16th.

There is nothing confirmatory of the arrival of a portion of the passengers of the French steamer Lyonnaise at Bordeaux.

Hostilities are threatened between Spain and Prussia.

Persia formally accepts the English declaration of war.

The British have taken the islands of Ormuz and Karrack.

The Russians have retaken Soujeck Kaleh, after a desperate resistance by the Circassians.

The English funds remained unaffected by the heaviness on the Paris Bourse and closed on the 16th at a recovery of ⅛; foreign securities were steady. French three per cent. closed on the 81th at 66. for money, a decline of 2 per cent. during the month.

SECOND DISPATCH.

New York, Dec. 31.—The steamer Washington touched at Southampton on the 14th, en route for Bremen. The steamer Hermann put back to Southampton on the 14th with a broken shaft. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the Fulton.

The Arctic ship "Resolute," at Cowes, had been visited by Queen Victoria, accompanied by the royal family, the American consuls, the American officers in port, and a large number of distinguished personages. All the American officers who went out on the "Resolute," have been invited to the Queen's palace, Isle of Wight.

Several mail steamers from Liverpool and Southampton had put back damaged during recent violent gales, which had been very destructive.

Milano, who recently attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, has been hung.

The marriage of Prince Frederick of Russia with the Princess Royal of England, has been fixed for the 21st of November next.

The London Times pronounces the message of President Pierce as on the whole conciliatory, both in matter and manner.

The re-assembling of the Peace Congress at Paris was definitely fixed for the 21st of December. It was believed that the difficulties concerning the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad would be arranged beforehand.

The quarrel between Spain and Prussia has now gone so far that it was feared the next step would be the commencement of open hostilities.

Duke Assura, Spanish Envoy Extraordinary to Russia, arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 9th December.

Advices from Persia via. Constantinople state that Persia has recognized by proclamation the English declaration of War.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE DAY IS FIXED!

EDM. SNARE'S

PRIZE CONCERT

Will Positively take place, without fail, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

☞SECURE TICKETS SOON!☜

COME ALONG!

☞*The people attending Court will certainly call at*

Prettyman's Daguerreotype Gallery,

and get a beautiful

Picture of Themselves.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857. Agent.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. Prettyman respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe." Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

MARRIED.

In Saint Mary's Church, Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 30th ult., by Rev. J. Walsh, Dr. Henry F. Conrad and Miss Julia Ann Adams, both of that place.

☞It is always a pleasure for us to chronicle the marriage record of our friends, and as in the above we recognize the names of esteemed friends, we do so with more than ordinary pleasure, adding that we cannot but wish the Dr. and his fair bride a long, useful and happy life—unattended with any of the sorrows that ever and anon fall to the lot of humanity.

At the same place, by the same, on the 1st instant, Mr. Peter Orendorff and Miss Bridget Bradley, both of Blair county.

At Fairfield, on Thursday, January 1st, inst., by the Rev. Mr. McCune, Mr. W. P. Fee, formerly of this county, to Miss Permilia, daughter of the Hon. Robt. McCord, of Fairfield, Jefferson co., Iowa.

DIED,

In Castle Finn, of Dysentery, on the 17th of October, Rev. P. E. Waters, of Baltimore Annual Conference.

The deceased, as a friend, was companionable; as a husband, affectionate and kind; as a father, mild and judicious; but it was especially as a Christian that his excellencies shone forth. In this respect, we think, he has seldom been surpassed. In preparing for the pulpit much of his time was spent upon his knees, and as the result he came before his people prepared affectionately to warn the disobedient, [illegible] then the believer and comfort the penitent. In all did he was exceedingly conscientious, seeming constantly to live with eternity in full view. As a minister, he was deeply impressed with the responsibility of his holy calling, and when out of the pulpit, visiting from house to house, and in his intercourse with the world, ever bore a testimony in behalf of the power of the Gospel which had a happy effect upon all with whom he mingled. Of his closing hours we are sorry to say that we are unable to write, but doubtless they "brought glory to God." He was a good man. He leaves an amiable and pious wife and two very interesting children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Thus it is with man's present evanescent life. "It is like a vapor which appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away." He springs into existence, enters upon the stage of action, exhibits his part in the strange drama of life, and, standing upon the shore of death's dark river, bids adieu to weeping friends and earthly scenes, and is buried beneath its billowy waters. But far, far beyond this rest peacefully the souls of the pious dead.

J. H. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, Jan. 5.—Flour Market quiet, but steady: there is, however, very little inquiry for export; sales 1200 bbls. standard and mixed brands at $6.25 ₮ bbl; 200 bbls single extra at $5.56, and 600 bbls extra family on private terms; a lot of 200 barrels scraped sold at $5.50@$6 ₮ bbl; there is a limited demand for the supply of the city trade at $6.25@7.50 ₮ bbl. as in quality; Rye Flour dull and lower. Sales 100 bbls at $3.50@$4 ₮ bbl. Corn Meal held at $3 ₮ bbl. but there are no buyers.—The supply of Wheat is small and the demand limited. Sales 5000 bu at $1.45@1.48 ₮ bu for prime to good red, and some good white at $1.55. Rye scarce and wanted at 81c ₮ bu. Corn in limited request. Sales 4000 bu new yellow at 62@63, and some lots of old at 68, in store. Oats in fair request; sales 500 bu prime Delaware at 47. Clover-seed in demand; sales 400 bu at 57 ₮ 64 lbs.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., January 1, 1857, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of April next will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

A
David O Annan
B
Jacob Barrick
John Baker
John Brickat
C
Samuel Crawford
Joseph S Camp
Wm L Cunningham
James M Clark 2
John Countryman
Ferdinando Camilli
Frank Campbell
E Cooper
Patrick Coil
Mary Crigh
D
M Douty, Esq
Daniel J Dill 2
Mrs Matilda Dodson
E
Jackson Emerick
Miss Chloe Eddy
Martha Eager.
F
George Fetter
G
Mary Gilbrith
David T Green
Hannah Graham
J W Grizzard 2
M Good
H
Sarah A Hall
J B Holmes
Josiah Hall
A G Henry
B F Houk
Matilda Hicks
Christian Herre
I & J
Geo. Irvin
A Ingraham
K
W C Kocher
L
John Logan
Mr. Lasber
Harriet A L Lewis
Samuel Linn
John Larky
Wm C Leidy
M
Wm Moore
J W Moore
Henry Miller
Joseph McCoy
James Moore
James McCully
N
John Newkirk
Alex. Newell
P
J Porland Esq
R
Mrs Jane Reed
Miss Julia Ross 2
Philip Ritter
Jane E Ramsey
S
Howard Smith
Wm R. Smith 3
Wm H H Snyder
Mrs M A Stewart
Mrs Sarah Smith
Mary Sullivan
Dr J H Stewart
John Swan or J Morrow
George Smith
Mary Shoenfelt
T
John Trunter 2
Alex Troutman
Nelson Timpkins
W
James Wilson
Samuel Wright
John A Witmer
Abram Wells
Isaac Wolverton
Wm H Wharton
Mary Walls 2
Barbara Wilcox
Caroline G. Watson

☞Persons inquiring for letters on this list will please say they are advertised. WM. LEWIS, P. M.

Huntingdon, January 2, 1857.

TO THE TEACHERS AND DIRECTORS OF CLAY, CASS AND SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIPS.—A Teachers' Institute will be held at Scottsville, beginning Thursday the 15th inst., and it will continue two days. Prof. Stoddard, an eminent Educationalist, and Prof. Magaliard of Shirleysburg will be the principal Instructors of the Institute. Teachers, turn out, and you will be delighted with these able instructors.

The citizens generally are invited to attend.

ALBERT OWEN.
January 7, 1857. County Superintendent.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Juniata Bridge Company in Huntingdon county are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of Christian Coats in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1857, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, and one Secretary and Treasurer to manage the concerns of said company for the ensuing year.

JAMES GWIN, Secretary.
January 7, 1857.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.—The Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton; by Samuel M. Smucker, A. M., author of the Life and Reign of Nicholas I, of Russia, &c., &c.

This is the only complete and reliable biography of this great man. He was the intimate personal friend of Washington, and by many considered his equal.

This work includes a history of the times and men of the Revolution, and many incidents not heretofore given in history. It has all the charms of romance, although prepared from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be in the hands of every American who reveres the great and good men of our Revolution. A sketch of Burr is also given, and an account of his miserable end.

Agents wanted in every part of the United States, for this and other valuable works, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, $1. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
No. 48 North Fourth Street,
January 7, 1857-1m. Philadelphia.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT of THE BRITISH PERIODICALS and the FARMER'S GUIDE. A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3	per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews	5	"
For any three of the four Reviews	7	"
For all four of the Reviews	8	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	3	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan7 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY.—The stated annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 56 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY the 12th JANUARY 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.
December 31, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the Rev. Joseph S. Loose, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors.
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
J. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.
December 31, 1856.

WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to

HIGGINS & SON.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 12th day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain plantation, tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, east of Drake's Ferry, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of John Sharrer, Nicholas and William Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing one hundred and seventy-six acres, or thereabouts, on part of which the town of Mt. Union is laid out, excepting and excluding the ground now in possession of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and the following town lots in the recorded plan of said town of Mount Union, being numbered respectively Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 16, 23, 8, 9, 14, 17, 33, 74, and the lot of ground in possession of the Methodist Episcopal Church and on which the Meeting House stands, and the following lots which were sold by Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., to wit: Nos. 58, 59, 60, 69, 83, 84, 95, and 96. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.

Also—All the defendants' right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate on Warriors Ridge in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing seventy-nine acres and allowance, bounded by lands of John Huyett and others, having thereon erected two log houses, and about two acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustine Miller, Constant Miller, and Israel Miller.

Also—A Lot of Ground in Cassville, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street and extending back 165 feet to a back street, bounded on the North and South by lots of Aaron W. Evans, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and back kitchen and brick shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Temple.

Also—The defendants' interest in and to two lots of ground in McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, the one fronting on the north side of Main street, and bounded by a lot of the heirs of Isaac Vandevander on the west, and A. States on the East, having thereon erected a large two story store room with basement, the other on the opposite side of the said street having a Tan house, vats, &., &c., and a store house thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William S. Smith and Silas Lang.

Also—All the defendant's right, title, interest and estate in and to the following described tract of land, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of James Norris, west by Jacob Barnet, south by Jacob Drake, and containing 196 acres, be the same more or less, with about 80 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a — story log house and small stable and saw mill. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Crotzley.

Also—All the defendants' interest in and to a certain tract of land in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John Henderson on the north, Thomas Weston, Esq., on the south, and lands of Andrew G——, and others, containing 270 acres more or less, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a log house and bank barn, wagon shed, and other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Johnston, John Hunter and Keziah Hunter.

Also—All the right and interest of David Stumbaugh in and to a tract of land lying in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Blair, Esq., and others, with about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, with two small log houses and two log stables, with other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stumbaugh.

Also—All the defendant's interest in and to the following tract of land situate in Brady township, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green & Co., east by George Snack, containing 120 acres, 45 of which are cleared, with a two-story frame house, a small log barn, two orchards of good fruit, of apples, peaches and pears. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Templeton.

Also—A tract of land situated in Union township, adjoining lands of David Swoope and Jacob Breneman, formerly Nicholas Corbin, and others, containing two hundred and eleven acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, five of which are meadow, having thereon a log house two stories high, a double log barn, corn crib and wagon shed and an apple orchard and two springs of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Heister.

Also—Defendant's right and interest in and to the following tract of land, known as the Jackstown property, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Fisher & McMurtrie on the west, and the Vandevander farm and others, having a large two story stone tavern house, frame stable and smart house thereon erected. Also, 20 acres on Rocky Ridge, bounded on the south by Henry Jamison, the Vandevander farm and others, with about 4 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Montgomery.

Also—The following described tract of land, containing 38 acres, more or less: bounded by lands of George Hudson, John Savage and William Hess. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Long.

Also—*To be sold on Saturday, 10th day of January 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, a lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending back 140 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by a lot of Michael McCabe, and numbered 26 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a two story log house 16 by 26 feet, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas McGillan.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We have just published a new edition of this popular and saleable work, and can now supply our agents and canvassers *without delay.*

Besides a complete History of the War, it includes the Life and Reign of Nicholas I., with sketches of Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, and other distinguished characters; also, descriptions of Russian Society and Government, &c., &c., making one of the most interesting works ever published. It is beautifully illustrated with fine tinted plates, and bound in the best manner. We send a specimen copy with particulars of agency to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
December 24, 1856.

COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of

Silks,
Shawls,
Tabaas,
Dress Goods, and
Embroideries.

☞They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the last Will and Testament of JOHN SMILEY, late of Brady township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISRAEL SMILEY.
December 24, 1856.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.
Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:

"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotypes, Likeness-ses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, *—a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $3.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN.
Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.
December 24, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIZE CONCERT.—Grand Distribution of Watches, Clocks, Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Pens, Fine Knives, Port Monnaies, Show Cases, Musical Instruments, and an endless variety of Fancy Articles.

☞Not actuated by any wish to speculate, but prompted solely by a desire of *closing out* his Jewelry and Fancy Store in Huntingdon, the subscriber will dispose of the above articles in the following manner:

The goods will be divided into 1000 shares. 1000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each. Each Ticket entitles the holder to one seat in a Grand Musical Concert valued alone at one dollar. To the purchaser of each ticket I will *give* one share of the above property to be distributed as follows:

One share valued at $150, consisting of 1 splendid Patent Lever, $25: 1 English Case, $100: 1 Mammoth Gold Pen, $5; 1 Eight-day Iron Clock, $10; 1 Gold Locket, $5; and 1 Gold Breast Pin, $5.

Two shares valued at $50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Patent Lever, $25: 1 Side Case, 10: 1 Pearl Inlaid Iron Clock, $10; and 1 Ladies Breast Pin, $5.

2d, consisting of 1 twenty-two keyed Accordeon, $10; 1 Eight-day Clock, $7: 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin, $12; 1 Isinglass Fan, $5: 1 Gold Pen, $3; and an assorted lot of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, $13.

Four shares valued at $25 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Watch, $12; 1 Show Case, $10; and 1 Gold Pen, $3.

2d, 1 Large Watch, $12; 1 Gold Locket, $8; and 1 Gold Pencil, $5.

3d, 1 Chrystal Seal, $13: 1 Gold Pen, $3; 1 pair Ear Rings, $6: and 1 fine Finger Ring, $3.

4th, 1 Colts Revolver, $20; and 1 box Mathematical Instruments, $5.

Eight shares valued at $12,50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Mantel Clock, Glass Cover, $7; 1 Accordeon, $3; and 1 Breast Pin, $2 50.

2d, consisting of 1 pair Ivory Mounted Pistole, $10; and 1 Ladies' Pencil, $2 50.

3d, consisting of 1 Horizontal Clock, (glass cover,) $7; 1 Ladies' Pearl Card Case, $4; and 1 Finger Ring, $1 50.

4th, consisting of 1 set of Mathematical Instruments $5; 1 set Silver P. Forks, $4: 2 Finger Rings, $3 50.

16 shares valued at $6 25 each, consisting of a lot of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

32	shares valued at $3,12 each, consisting of Jewelry, &c.					
64	"	"	1,56	"	"	"
128	"	"	78	"	"	"
256	"	"	39	"	"	"
489	"	"	10	"	"	"

In addition to the articles already enumerated there will be distributed Brushes, Perfumery, Violin Bows, Fine Razors, Shaving Cases, Spectacles, and a variety of articles usually found in a store of this kind.

The Concert will take place on Friday, 23d day of January, inst. The music will be discoursed by the unrivaled Excelsior Brass Band, the pleasure of hearing which is estimated at one dollar, and is so conceded by all good judges.

Send your orders early and they will be promptly and honestly attended to EDM. SNARE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞AGENTS WANTED.—Terms.—For 15 Tickets sold, one dollar in money, goods or ticket. For 25, two tickets. For 40, three tickets. For 50, four tickets. For 60, five tickets. For 70, six tickets. For 80, seven tickets. For 100, ten tickets. Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

ADAM BIGHAM'S ESTATE.—John Scott, the Auditor appointed to distribute the assets in the hands of David Hicks, Administrator of Adam Bigham, dec'd, to and among those persons entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, January 8, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in said fund are notified to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

JOHN SCOTT, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Glasgow & Steel, has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

WILLIAM GLASGOW,
WM. I. STEEL.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

☞The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jonval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a *"a full turn out"* of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS.—To persons out of Employment.—An Elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family! ☞Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜

Wanted—Agents in every section of the United States and Canada, to circulate Sears' Large Type Quarto Bible. For Family Use—Entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, with about one thousand Engravings!!

This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become the family bible of the American people.

☞The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. It will be sold by subscription only.

☞Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

☞Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. ☞On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

☞Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.

☞In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a Public Benefit, and receive a Fair Compensation for their labor.

☞Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post-paid.)

ROBERT SEARS.
181 William Street, New York.
Dec. 10, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the said county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 14th day of January next, viz:

1. Moses Robison, Executor of the last Will &c., of John Watt, who was the Administrator of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
2. Moses Robison, Administrator de bonis non, of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
3. Alexander Magee, Executor of the last Will &c

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of November A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Over and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22nd day of Nov'r, 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A. D., 1857, *for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges,* when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1856, *and the 80th year of American Independence.*

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Dec 17, 1856. }

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY Term A. D. 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Robert Wilson	vs William Foster's Ex'rs.
D. P. Shoenberger	vs A. P. Wilson, Esq., et al.
Stevens for use of Myton	vs Smith & Henry.
John Fleming	vs B. X. Blair, et al.
John Miller	vs Andrew Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark.
George McCrum	vs Thomas Wilson.
Isabella Hirst	vs John Hirst & J. Carmon.
David Grow's adm'rs	vs Abednego Stevens.
David Whitesel	vs Andrew Walker.
George Otenkirk	vs E. Sollers.
Sterling & Alexandor	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Jacob H. Sex	vs Samuel Caldwell.
John H. Wheeler	vs Moses Greenland.
Isaac Woolverton	vs James Irvin, et al.
Marquands	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
Landis & Molson	vs John Snyder.
James Bell	vs John S. Miller.
John Savage	vs Reed & Entrikin.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.

SECOND WEEK.

John G. Orindy	vs John Gabbs.
Andrew P. Wilson	vs M. Duoy.
John Lee	vs Joseph P. Moore.
Geo. W. Pheasant	vs R. H. Powel.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
George Lane	vs Michael Hawn.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.
Nicholas C. Decker	vs Boat & Buckingham.
Henry D. Moore, et al	vs John Savage.
Elizabeth Keith	vs Price & Keith.
Leonard Weaver	vs Lock & Snyder.
A. Patterson	vs D. & W. W. Harris.
Saxton for use	vs Couch, Reed & Co.
Jacob Cresswell	vs R. H. Powell.
Crownover	vs Cummins Adm'rs, et al.
John Dougherty	vs Abraham Taylor.
Weiss, Cline & Ellis	vs Christian Couts.
Miller & Kinchart	vs Burns & Bogle.
Goshorn & Eby for use	vs Dr. Robert Baird.
George Couch	vs Farmers' Mutual Insn. Co.
James Stewart's Adm'rs	vs John S. Miller.
Jenkins for Goodfellow	vs John Montgomery.
Joseph Ake	vs Thos. Clark.
James M. Stunkard	vs Glasgow & Bro.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 12th day of January, 1857.

GRAND JURORS.

David Aurandt, J. P., Tod.
A. C. Blair, merchant, Tell.
George Berkstresser, saddler, Brady.
David Bare, merchant, Clay.
Thomas Covenhoven, farmer, Barree.
William Chrisley, Esq., surveyor, Porter.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker.
John Davis, jr., Morris.
James Fields, farmer, Union.
Benjamin Gradius, tinner, Huntingdon.
William Gentzer, laborer, Brady.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon.
Abraham Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Harvey, Shirleysburg.
John Hampson, farmer, Union.
John Lutz, Sr., gentleman, Shirley.
Samuel Lenon, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley.
John McPherran, merchant, Clay.
C. W. H. Moore, M. D., Tod.
Thomas Schell, tailor, Warriorsmark.
John Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David P. Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob E. Baxe, farmer, Springfield.
David Boring, farmer, Union.
Brice S. Blair, tanner, Dublin.
John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Charles Bowersox, carpenter, Shirley.
Samuel Caldwell, farmer, Cromwell.
Valentine Crouse, mechanic, Cassville.
John Dean, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Oliver Etnier, merchant, Shirley.
Alexander Ewing, teacher, Franklin.
Samuel Fridley, butcher, Henderson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
James Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Amos Harper, farmer, Franklin.
John Hildebrand, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, blacksmith, Cromwell.
Joseph P. Heaton, farmer, Penn.
William Hileman, farmer, Morris.
John Hight, Sr., farmer, Henderson.
John Harper, J. P., Barree.
Samuel Isenberg, carpenter, Porter.
Joseph Johnston, druggist, West.
Samuel Kerr, wagon maker, Penn.
Abraham Lias, farmer, Tod.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
George Leas, merchant, Shirley.
Jonathan Murphey, carpenter, Shirley.
Charles Mickley, manager, Tod.
J. Wareham Mattern, mechanic, Franklin.
Henry B. Mytinger, gentleman, Morris.
Nicholas Miller, farmer, Cass.
John Minnick, tinner, Dublin.
Dutton Madden, merchant, Brady.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jacob G. Park, farmer, Cass.
George Quarry, farmer, Cass.
Geo. W. Speer, gentleman, Cassville.
David Stever, farmer, Cass.
Robert Stitt, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel A. Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin.
William Thompson, saddler, Shirley.
Edmund Trunbath, Sr., miner, Cromwell.
John C. Wilson, clerk, West.
Henry Zimmerman, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
John Vandevander, Esq., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Henry Barrick, merchant, Walker.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
William M. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Christian Coats, Sr., inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
Gilbert Chaney, J. P., Barree.
Frederick Crissman, farmer, Franklin.
David Campbell, merchant, Penn.
Jonathan Cree, farmer Dublin.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Funk, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Isaiah Fleck, farmer, Cromwell.
Abraham L. Funk, farmer, Shirley.
James E. Glasgow, J. P., Clay.
Henry S. Green, farmer, Tod.
John Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
Adam Heater, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Hooper, Jr., farmer, Cromwell.
William Harper, mason, Cromwell.
Jacob Hunt, J. P., Dublin.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Samuel Harnish, farmer, Morris.
William Lyons, farmer, Tell.
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
George W. Patterson, farmer, Barree.
Elliott Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse Rutter, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Jacob Stever, farmer, Cass.
David Tussey, farmer, Morris.
George Wilson, Esq., J. P., Tell.
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.

Dec. 17, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, AND CULTIVATOR ALMANAC FOR 1857—Embellished with *One Hundred and Forty-two* Engravings, and containing *One Hundred and Forty-four* large duodecimo pages. By JOHN J. THOMAS, Author of the "American Fruit Culturist," "Farm Implements," &c. Albany, N. Y.: Luther Tucker & Son.

The subjects treated in this volume, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calendar pages, calculated for the Meridians of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, as given in previous issues, include, among others, the following:

I. LAYING OUT FARMS.—(SIX ENGRAVINGS.)

1. General Rules to be Observed.
2. Plan for the Division of a Farm.
3. D. D. T. Moore's Farm and Buildings.
4. Farm Management and Capital.

II. FARM HOUSES.—(FOURTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)

1. The Art of Planning them.
2. Design for a One-Story Farm House.
3. Design for a Plain Farm House.
4. Design for a Square Farm House.
5. A Bracketted Symmetrical Farm House.
6. A Village or Suburban House.

III. FARM IMPLEMENTS.—(FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Plows—for Different Soils—Side Hill and Subsoil.
2. Harrows and Cultivators.
3. Planters and Sowers for Seeds, Corn, Grain, &c.
4. Mowing Machines—Wood's and Ketchum's.
5. Horse Hay and Grain Rakes.
6. Horse Pitch Fork.
7. Washing Machines.
8. Feed Mixer.
9. Corn Shellers.
10. Dederick's Hay Press.
11. Wood's Portable Engine.
12. Voss's Ox Yoke.
13. Cider Mills for Vinegar Factories.

IV. FRUIT CULTURE.—(TWENTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Laying Out and Planting a Fruit Garden.
2. Laying Out Orchards.
3. Mulching and Deep Planting.
4. Dwarf Pear Trees.
5. Notes on Fruit Culture—including *Twenty-two* short articles, and many invaluable facts and suggestions.
6. Culture of the Raspberry.
7. Culture of the Blackberry.

V. ORNAMENTAL PLANTING AND PLANTS.

(SIXTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Half Hardy Trees and Flowering Shrubs.
2. Herbaceous Perennials.
3. Climbing Annuals.
4. Perennials for Lawns.

VI. ROCK WORK AND RUSTIC STRUCTURES.

(TWENTY-THREE ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Artificial Rock Work.
2. Rustic Seats and Structures.

VII. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. Measures of Length and Surface.
2. Tables of Specific Gravities, Weights, &c.
3. Contents and Size of Cisterns.
4. Velocity of Wind.

VIII. FARM AND GARDEN ECONOMY.

SIXTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Preparing Soil for Gardens.
2. Valuable Miscellaneous Facts.
3. Packing Trees and Plants.
4. Propagation by Seedlings.
5. Satisfactory Farming.
6. To Prevent Wheat from Sprouting.
7. *Mice-Gnawed Trees.*

IX. DOMESTIC ANIMALS—(THREE ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Food Consumed by Different Animals.
2. Doctoring Sick Animals, with Rules for Preserving their Health, and Remedies for the more common Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
3. Apparatus for Shearing Sheep.

X. MISCELLANEOUS—(ONE ENGRAVING.)

1. Presence of Mind.
2. *The Great Tree—Sequoia Gigantea.*
3. Supports for Lightning Rods.
4. *Paints and Whitewash for Barns.*

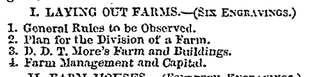
It will be seen from the foregoing abstract of the contents of the REGISTER for 1857, that it embraces as great and valuable a variety as either of its predecessors. Numbers 1 and 2, for 1855 and 1856, are no less useful now than the day they were issued, and the contents of No. 3 are of equally permanent interest.

Price, Twenty-five Cents for single copies—One Dollar for Five—Two Dollars per Dozen. Those who order, will express *particularly the No. they wish*, to prevent mistakes. we will send to each member of a Club of Four, copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the REGISTER for Two DOLLARS.

Large sales of the REGISTER for 1857 can be effected in almost every neighborhood, which we will endeavor to render profitable to any who will engage in it. Address letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to

LUTHER TUCKER & SON,

December 3, 1856. *Albany, N. Y.*



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
Allaquippa	{ One trip a day. }	Arrive 11.00
Riddelsburg	{ }	" 11.00
	A. M.	
Saxton	Leave 6.30	" 10.48
Fishers' Summit	" 6.46	" 10.28
Rough & Ready	" 7.04	" 10.07
Coffee Run	" 7.12	" 9.59
Marklesburg	" 7.28	" 9.42
Pleasant Grove	" 7.42	" 9.30
M'Connellstown	" 7.50	" 9.20
Huntingdon	Arrive 8.05	Leave 9.00
	P. M.	
Allaquippa	Leave 11.50	{ Stay all night }
Riddelsburg	" 11.56	{ at Saxton. }
	Arrive 12.12	P. M.
Saxton	Leave 12.30	Arrive 5.54
Fishers' Summit	" 12.40	" 5.24
Rough & Ready	" 12.50	" 5.04
Coffee Run	" 1.00	" 4.54
Marklesburg	" 1.16	" 4.38
Pleasant Grove	" 1.28	" 4.26
M'Connellstown	" 1.38	" 4.16
Huntingdon	Arrive 2.00	Leave 4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. Morrison of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, *Principal.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to *mention.*

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels. Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, Bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent of SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. *Call and examine for yourselves.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufactures Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856-3m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS, &c.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable *Cloak* Cloths.—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. ETRE & LANDELL.

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesale trade. We have received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!—By latest arrival from the east, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Fire Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Fellocs, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and useful inventions, on our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for *showing goods.* All *orders* from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 98, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,... $28 00
Gold Lepines,... 24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,... 12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,... 9 00
Superior Quarters,... 7 00
Gold Spectacles,... 7 00
Fine Silver do,... 1 50
Gold Bracelets,... 3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,... 1 00
Silver Tea Spoons,... 5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,... 1 00
Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having located himself in the borough of Huntingdon intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Hampson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1850. During the past year, upwards of *one hundred students* have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address

T. KIRK WHITE,
Nov. 12, 1856. President.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL, takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Allegheny or Railroad street.

Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders. Huntingdon. Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries. Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by

apl6 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 00 per keg. at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. Coton, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store. Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

25 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The *subscribers take this method* of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every *description*, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our *Ploughs*. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are *manufacturing Stoves—such as* Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. *And in a short time* will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes